

master plan

LINCOLN HOME

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ● ILLINOIS



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/proposedlincolnh00unit>



MASTER PLAN

proposed

LINCOLN HOME

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE • ILLINOIS

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

RECOMMENDED: John W. Bright
Chief, Office of Environmental
Planning and Design , ESC
February 10, 1970

APPROVED: Lemuel A. Garrison
Director, Northeast Region
February 10, 1970

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION
1	Significance of the Area
2	Study Aims
2	Background
4	Location of Study Area
5	THE SETTING – SPRINGFIELD TODAY
5	Access
6	Parking
6	Surrounding Land Use
6	Civic Development
7	THE LAND – PAST AND PRESENT
7	Historic Features and Their Use in the Home Area
16	Historic Features in the Vicinity
23	Land Use Analysis
26	THE PLAN
26	Summary of Recommendations
26	Purpose of Lincoln Home National Historic Site
27	Land Acquisition
27	Access and Circulation
28	Visitor Capacity
29	Preservation and Development
35	Environmental Planning
35	Management
36	Epilogue
37	PRIORITY OF NEEDS
38	APPENDIXES
45	PARTICIPANTS AND ADVISORS
46	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

List of Illustrations

- 4 Location Map
- 5 Location & Access Map
- 7 Historical Base Map . . 1860
- 8 Lincoln Home 1844-1861
- 8 Globe Tavern C. 1865
- 9 Sketch — Lincoln Home Area — C. 1870
- 10 Map: Existing Conditions
- 10a Scenes of Home Area 1969
- 10b Lincoln Home Draped for His Funeral
- 10b Furniture from Lincoln's Funeral Train
- 12 Front Parlor
- 12 Sitting Room
- 13 Lincoln's Bedroom
- 13 Dining Room
- 15 Privately Owned Lincoln Sites
- 17 Old State Capitol
- 18 House Chamber
- 19 Lincoln Tomb and Memorial
- 20 Lincoln Tomb Interior
- 22 Land Use Map
- 30 Land Classification Plan
- 32a General Development Plan

Introduction

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA

Americans are a mobile people, much as in the days of the Frontier. Few of us live in the same place where we were born. One of our cherished principles is the freedom to pick up and move on when another place seems to offer a better chance to realize something within ourselves.

However often a man moves, there is usually one place he thinks of as home. It's the place that seemed to treat him the best. It might be the place where he started his family, or where he did his most meaningful work.

It's the place where he found the truest part of himself.

To Abraham Lincoln, Springfield was home. He came to this new State Capital, which he had played a part in establishing, recently enrolled as a lawyer, and a new force in state politics. Springfield saw a smalltown lawyer and political novice become a statesman of world renown. A clever man before a crowd became a debater of surpassing power. An ambitious politician became a man devoted to cause.

Lincoln had moved his family into the only house he ever owned. In this house, he knew almost all he would ever know of family life before the burdensome years of the Presidency. The streets, the trees, and the houses nearby were almost as familiar to him as his own home, as he passed them daily walking to his office and the Capitol. He lived here as father and neighbor, and before departing for the White House, the Lincolns announced in the newspaper that they would be pleased to receive their friends. Some seven hundred of them came to the house on Eighth Street, where Lincoln stood at the door shaking hands.

At the railroad station, he looked for the last time into the faces of neighbors who had come to wish him well and said, "To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man . . . I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return . . ."

Abraham Lincoln was not a simple railsplitter transformed by fate into a demigod. He was a man among men, slowly changing the world around him, and growing with it. The Springfield years saw the major part of this growth.

STUDY AIMS

Many sites associated with that giant of American history, Abraham Lincoln, are preserved as part of our National Heritage—his birthplace, boyhood home, and the house where he died. Yet his home during the period of his life when he grew to national prominence, where he prepared to assume the leadership of the Nation, remains outside the National Park System. More seriously, the environment that influenced him has deteriorated so that today's visitor is unable to comprehend the mood and tempo of his age.

Recognizing these problems, it was proposed that the Home be added to the National Park System. And in response to legislation before the Congress to accomplish this objective, the National Park Service has prepared this report for the following purposes:

1. Establish a framework, based upon historically correct foundations, in which to recapture part of the historic scene and provide an appropriate physical setting for the Home.
2. Create a comprehensive plan for future development, consistent with local zoning and long-range plans.
3. Define the scope and character of the proposed area to support pending legislation for the establishment of the proposed Lincoln Home National Historic Site.
4. Provide guidelines for implementation of the plan, phased over a number of years.
5. Formulate a basic interpretive concept for communicating the historical, educational, and inspirational values at the area, supplemented by cooperative interpretation of related sites.
6. Outline management guidelines.

BACKGROUND

State-owned since 1887, the Lincoln Home was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964, along with the Lincoln Tomb and the Old State Capitol Building in Springfield.

Deterioration of the surrounding neighborhood, coupled with the intrusion of incompatible land use, has stimulated a concerted local effort to insure the preservation and improvement of the Home's environment. Several civic groups have undertaken a program for the preservation and development of the area.

The Municipal Zoning Ordinance of 1966 established a historic district embracing the four city blocks surrounding the Home. Attempts to have the zoning restrictions removed have resulted in court action. Furthermore, while visitation to the Home is now 650,000 per year and rising, there are no adequate interpretive facilities. As a result of these combined pressures, the general feeling in Springfield is that adequate preservation and development are now beyond local capacity.

In order to explore the possibility of federal participation, the Service's Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation was consulted. In January 1969, Mr. Earl W. Henderson, Chairman of the Springfield Historic Sites Commission, visited Congressman Paul Findley to propose designation of the Lincoln Home as a National Historic Site.

Congressman Findley readily accepted the idea. In his speech at the Abraham Lincoln Association banquet on February 12, 1969, Mr. Findley announced his intention to introduce a bill establishing the site. Since then, all 24 house members of the Illinois Congressional delegation have agreed to co-sponsor the bill.

On the same occasion, a plan was introduced, known as "The Comprehensive Master Plan," for the development of the four-block Lincoln Home area. This document was prepared by Walquist Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Association and the Junior League of Springfield. In essence, the plan proposed to recreate the environment that existed during Lincoln's period, retaining the changes in the character of the neighborhood through the 1880's, and also to provide facilities for visitor understanding and appreciation of that period of his life. While certain aspects of the plan have received unfavorable comment, the basic concept has been endorsed by the Springfield City Council and local preservation groups. At the annual meeting of the Sangamon County Historical Society, Mayor Howarth of Springfield stated that he would seek a municipal ordinance adopting the Walquist plan in principle.

Subsequently, on February 18, 1969, Findley introduced H.R. 9251 before the 91st Congress. Other bills were introduced in this session by Congressmen Springer, Moorhead, and Clausen, and by Senators Dirksen, Percy, Allott and Hatfield.

The Governor of Illinois has expressed his approval concerning the including of the Lincoln Homesite within the National Park System. On September 9, 1969, the Springfield City Council adopted a resolution that the "Lincoln Home area be preserved by including same within the National Park System as a National Historic Site." A copy is included in the appendix.

Following an analysis of alternatives for preservation and interpretation of the Home area, a basic proposal was presented to the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments during its meeting in October 1969. This report is the result of a detailed study based on the proposal accepted by the Board.

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

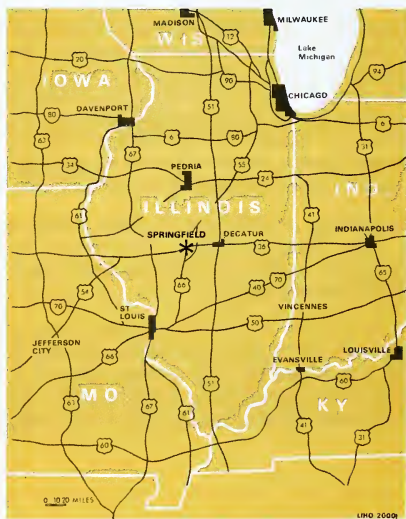
This study encompasses two spheres of concern: the Lincoln Home area, the principle historic attraction of Springfield; and its related sites.

Lincoln Home Area: The area to be preserved consists of four city blocks bounded on the north and south by Capitol Avenue and Edwards Street, and on the east and west by Ninth Street and Seventh Street. This is the area established as historic zone by the Springfield City Council and the Historic Sites Commission.

Related Sites: The Lincoln Tomb and Memorial, Old State Capitol Building, Lincoln Depot, Lincoln-Herndon Building, and New Salem State Park, are indicated on the Location and Access Map.

Location Map

Proposed
LINCOLN NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE

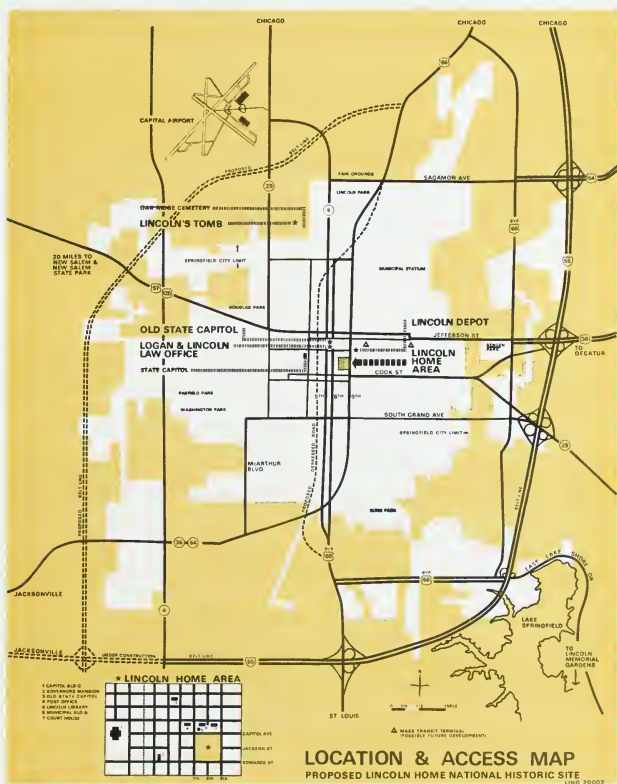


The Setting - - - Springfield Today

ACCESS

While a substantial number of schoolchildren arrive by bus, most visitors come to the Home by private car. Primary north-south routes are Interstate 55, which skirts the city, and U.S. 66, which touches the Home area (9th Street). From the east, U.S. 36 connects with U.S. 97 and 125 to New Salem. The heaviest traffic adjacent to the Home area is on South 9th Street and East Capitol, both two-way. South 7th Street is one-way south and is moderately used. Tight two-way traffic occurs on East Edwards Street. Eighth and Jackson Streets, passing through the Home area, are now closed to through traffic.

Commercial air, rail and bus service is available in Springfield.



PARKING

Surface parking within the historic district consumes almost one-quarter of the land available. Of this, a State-owned, 60-car lot back of the Home is available free of charge and is used by most visitors. About 400 spaces, 200 of them curb parking, are available within one block of the area. As many as 20 schoolbuses at a time are parked nearby during periods of peak use.

SURROUNDING LAND USE

A major focal point near the Home is the State Capitol Building. It is surrounded by six related structures: the Supreme Court, Centennial Building, Archives, Museum, State Office Building, and the Illinois State Armory. Just north of the Home area is the Municipal Building, completed in 1961, and the Sangamon County Building, completed in 1965.

Just east of the Home are motels, gas stations, and light industry; south is residential; and west is commercial, including the main office of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Major production facilities for the Pillsbury Company and Allis-Chalmers Company are located in the city, as well as the home office of two large insurance companies.

About half the visitors to the area stay overnight, either in hotels and motels, capacity about 6,000, or in campsites in New Salem State Park and River View Park.

CIVIC DEVELOPMENT

Such organizations as the Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission, Capitol City Planning Commission, Springfield Central Area Development Association and the Historic Sites Commission have formulated proposals for both immediate and long-range development of downtown Springfield.

A 3½-block slum area has been cleared upon which a civic center will be built. Other improvements planned include housing rehabilitation; lighting and street parking in a 64-block area; development of a 7000-acre lake; city-wide open spaces; and recreation projects, plazas, and malls.

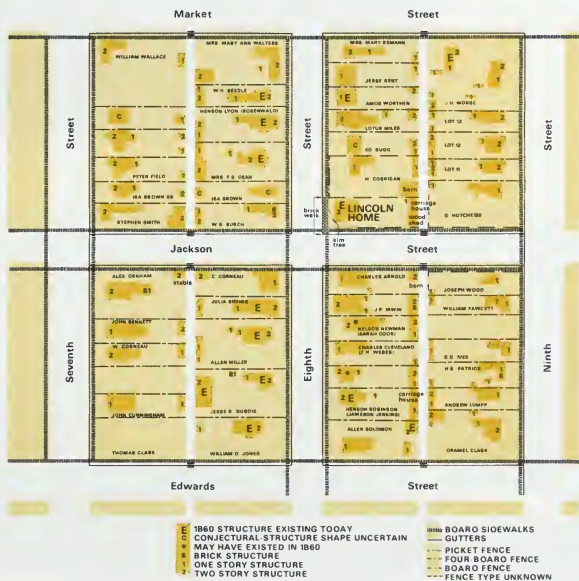
Revitalization of the central business district is a project of particular importance in relation to the Lincoln Home. The nucleus of this project is the recently restored Old State Capitol Building. Close by is the Lincoln-Herndon Building, containing the restored Second U.S. Circuit Court and Lincoln's law office. Visitors can walk to these buildings, five blocks from the Home, just as Lincoln did. There are eleven city parks, eleven municipal golf courses, a YMCA, YWCA, and Boys Club.

The Land - - Past and Present

HISTORIC FEATURES AND THEIR USE IN THE HOME AREA

General: To the casual eye, the Lincoln Home area is a quiet residential neighborhood, much as it was in Lincoln's time. Closer inspection reveals that, left to the vagaries of the economic cycle, its days as a home neighborhood are numbered. Most of the remaining old houses have been converted to multifamily use and are not well-maintained. Some have been converted to commercial use, and other incompatible structures, such as gas stations and a car wash, are invading the area. Much of the dwindling open space is used for parking. Utility poles and modern paving materials contribute to the general lack of historic feeling.

In the immediate vicinity of the Home, the installation of gas streetlights and boardwalks give some hint of what needs to be done, but the rather abrupt break between these improvements and modern inroads create a feeling of isolation. The impression, in other words, is that an attempt has been made to erect barriers against further deterioration, and to salvage what remains. This is, in fact, what has been done, and it is commendable. But it is temporary, at best, and would ultimately result in an incongruous slice of history out of tune with the larger scene.



HISTORICAL BASE MAP . 1860
 PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UWG 20003

Lincoln Home
1844-1861



Built in 1839, additions in 1856.



Adams St. between 3rd and 4th street-first home of the Lincolns.

Globe Tavern
c.1865

Sketch-Lincoln Home Area

c. 1870



The Home: Abraham Lincoln purchased the property on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets in 1844 from the Reverend Charles Dresser, the Episcopal rector who married him to Mary Todd in 1842. To this house he brought his wife and infant son, Robert Todd. Three more sons were born in the house, and one, Edward Baker, died there. From this house, Lincoln walked the five blocks to his law office and the State Capitol. In the parlor, he received the committee nominating him as the Republican candidate for President in 1860. Here, he bade farewell to his friends and fellow citizens of Springfield on the eve of his departure for Washington. Neither he nor any of his family ever returned to live in the house.

The house was rented for a year while Lincoln served in the United States Congress. Following his election as President, he retained ownership of the house and rented it to Lucian Tilton, who continued to live there until 1869. There were two more occupants before 1883, when Osborne Oldroyd rented it for use as a museum for his collection of Civil War relics and Lincoln mementos. Oldroyd was instrumental in persuading Robert Todd Lincoln, sole owner since his mother's death in 1882, to donate the property to the State of Illinois in 1887. Oldroyd was named the first custodian, a position he held until 1893 when he moved his collection to Washington, D.C., and later sold it to the Federal Government.

In 1861, the Lincolns held a public sale of their furnishings, some of which were bought by the Tiltons, who took their purchases to Chicago where they were lost in the Great Fire of 1871. The rest of Lincoln's household goods were eventually dispersed into the hands of private collectors and museums. Much of this has been gradually returned to the Home and has served as a nucleus for restoration work performed by the State of Illinois.



LEGEND

- 1 LINCOLN HOME
- 2 VISITOR RECEPTION
- 3 GIFT SHOP
- 4 NINIAN EDWARDS HOME
- 5 LINCOLN MUSEUM
- 6 GIFT SHOP
- 7 REST ROOMS
- 8 VISITOR INFORMATION (TRAILER)
- 9 PARKING (APPROX. 60 CARS)



EXISTING CONDITIONS

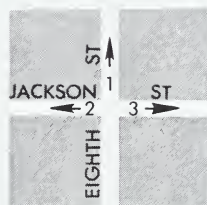
PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

LHO 20004

**3 Jackson Street
looking east**



**2 Jackson Street
looking west**



1 Eighth Street looking north



10a

LINCOLN HOME



Draped for his funeral. May 4, 1865.

When built in 1839 (on a lot 50 x 152 feet), the structure was a one-story cottage with two attic rooms. During the Lincoln's occupancy, the original brick retaining wall and fence on the front were extended along the Jackson Street side, and the structure was enlarged to a full two stories with twelve rooms.

The house is made entirely of native woods, with a frame of oak, split laths of hickory and oak, and doorframes and weather-stripping of black walnut. Period furnishings prevail, including some Lincoln pieces, and an effort has been made to reproduce the interior decoration, including wallpaper. For many years the house was painted white with green shutters, but the present tinted beige more closely resembles the original color.

Situated on an elevated terrace, the Home is bounded on all sides by either a fence, wall, or building. Three outbuildings stand in the rear: carriage house, woodshed, and privy. The carriage house was converted to visitor restrooms in 1967. Wood decking bisects the back yard, where vegetation is minimal. Part of the sidewalk by the Home is also wood, and part brick.

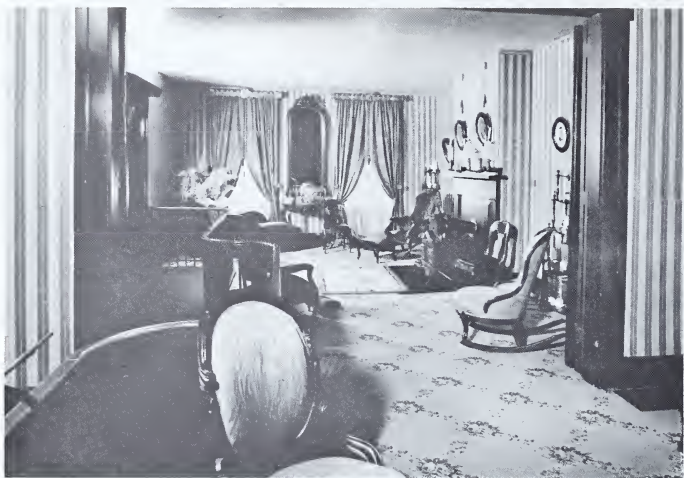
Aside from the house itself, all features of the Home property are reconstructions, with varying degrees of authenticity.

One of the most unsatisfactory aspects of the existing use pattern is the approach to the Home. Most visitors, and all tour groups, approach from the parking lot to the rear. There is no preparation for the transition from the modern to the historic scene. A trailer, parked in one corner of the lot, is manned during periods of intense visitor use, and literature and general information are dispensed at this point.

Just inside the front door, an attendant tells visitors how to proceed through the house and answers questions, time permitting. Beyond this point, the tour is essentially self-guiding, with labels mounted on the room barriers which describe the use of each room and significant objects it contains.

The visitor passes through the front and back parlors, behind the staircase to the dining room and family parlor, and then upstairs. On the second floor, Lincoln's bedroom is seen first, followed by those of Tad, Willie, Robert, and Mrs. Lincoln. The visitor is now in a back hallway, outside the last upstairs room, a combination sewing room and servant's quarters. An attendant here functions in the same manner as the one at the front door, directing visitors down the back stairs to the kitchen and out the rear door into the restored garden. Visitors may then walk around the house again to the restored Corneau House, which has an information desk.

On certain days, interpretation in the Home is augmented by the presence of ladies in period dress stationed in individual rooms, each of whom is prepared to answer questions concerning the use and contents of the room.



Front Parlor

c. 1968



Sitting Room

c. 1968



Lincoln's Bedroom

c. 1968



Dining Room

c. 1968

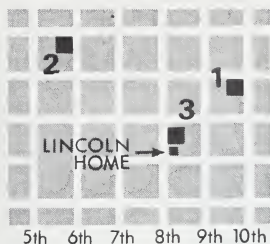
Corneau House: Immediately north of the Lincoln Home is the Corneau House, originally located on the southwest corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. This house is operated by the State of Illinois as a "Visitor Center." It is basically one large space with an information counter and a section for the reception of international visitors. There are a few pieces of period furniture in the room, and the walls are decorated with photographs related to Lincoln.

Ninian Edwards House: This is the house where Lincoln courted and married Mary Todd, a sister of Mrs. Ninian Edwards. Originally located some six blocks west of its present site, the house was reconstructed on the southeast corner of Eighth and Capitol Streets. The reconstruction is not considered entirely faithful, either in scale or appearance, to the original Edwards home as constructed in 1836.

The parlor in which the Lincolns were married, and where Mrs. Lincoln lay in state, has been refurnished, with some original pieces. The remainder of the first floor is devoted to exhibits and period costumes. On the second floor, 28 dioramas depict well-known moments in Lincoln's life.

Privately owned and operated, this house is open from March 15 through November 1. A fee is charged.

Abraham Lincoln Museum: Located in a period house across the street from the Home, this museum is privately owned and developed. Aspects of Lincoln's life are related through dioramas and his personal effects and documents. It is open during the same hours as the Home. A fee is charged, from which school groups are exempted.



ADAMS ST
MONROE ST
CAPITOL AVE
JACKSON ST
EDWARDS ST

5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th ST

3 Ninian Edwards Home



Lincoln Law Office

2 Lincoln- Herndon Building



1 Lincoln Depot



**PRIVATELY
OWNED
LINCOLN
SITES**

HISTORIC FEATURES IN THE VICINITY

Within a short distance of the Home area are a number of closely related features of historic importance.

Lincoln Pew: Originally used in the family church, the pew is now located in the First Presbyterian Church on the northwest corner of Seventh and Capitol Streets.

Old State Capitol Building: Owned by the State of Illinois, this Greek Revival building stood on the Main Square in Springfield from 1853 to 1901, unchanged in appearance. In 1901 it was remodeled to add office space, the entire structure was raised one story, and a new dome was designed and new entrances added.

A restoration program was undertaken in 1966. Additions made in 1901 were demolished and the structure rebuilt, using the original outside materials and interior layout, with the exception of an underground, 460-car parking area and library which were added. The building is furnished with period pieces and looks just as it did when Abraham Lincoln delivered his "House Divided" speech in the Hall of Representatives on June 16, 1858.

Attendants stationed in each of the refurnished rooms provide interpretation. The building is open free of charge from nine to five daily.

Lincoln Depot: Leaving Springfield to assume the Presidency, Lincoln took his last walk through the streets of the city to this depot. To the assembled crowd, he delivered his famous "Farewell Address."

Privately owned and operated as a museum, this structure is only maintained and is partially restored. A souvenir shop is housed inside along with some exhibits devoted mainly to railroad history. The building is open from March 15 to November 1. A fee is charged.

Lincoln-Herndon Building: When Stephen T. Logan and Abraham Lincoln formed their partnership in 1841, the two young lawyers rented office space on the third floor of this building, located on the southwest intersection of Sixth and Adams Streets. After a time, Logan and Lincoln dissolved their partnership, although Lincoln continued to occupy the office. He formed a new partnership with William H. Herndon. On the second floor of the same building was the U. S. District Court where Lincoln represented many of his clients.

The building is now restored, including original fabric in the exterior walls, floors and window frames. Furnishings in the law offices, the Federal Court, and the old Post Office are predominantly period replicas. To retain the historic atmosphere, no electric lighting is installed, but the building is air-conditioned.

Privately owned and restored, the building is open all year from nine to five. A restored annex to the rear of the building houses a five-minute interpretive program dealing mainly with the men who occupied the building with Lincoln and an exhibit of Lincoln memorabilia and documents. A fee is charged.



Old State Capitol

Furniture from Lincoln's Funeral Train



House Chamber



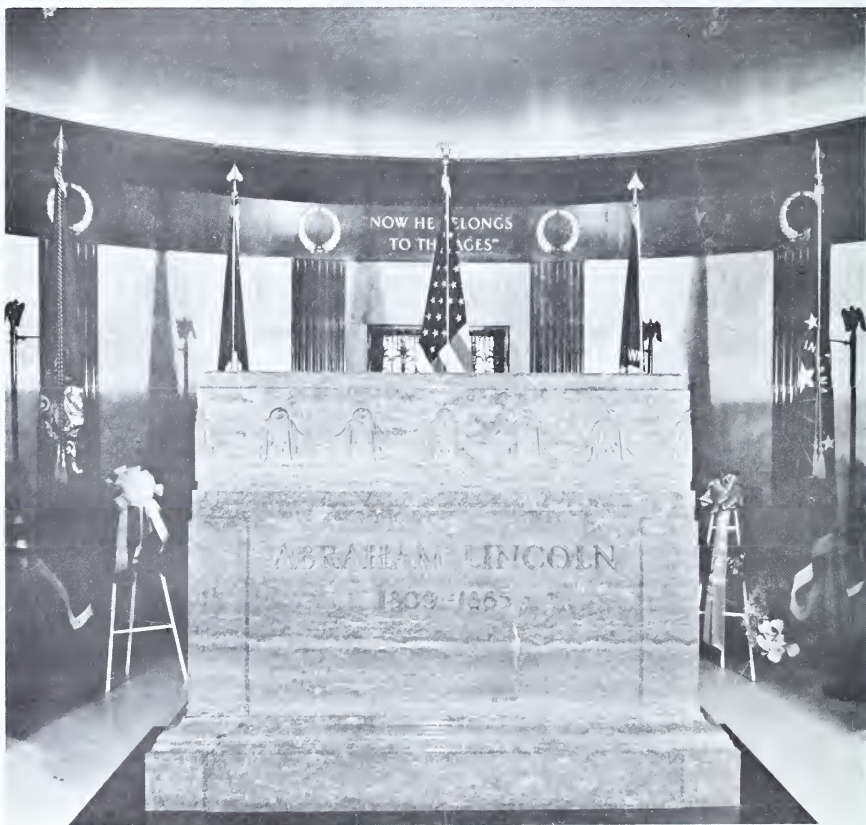
Illinois State Museum: Located on Spring and Edwards Streets, this museum contains Lincoln memorabilia.



Lincoln Tomb and Memorial: In Oak Ridge Cemetery, about 4 miles from the Home, the tomb is the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary Todd, and three of their four sons, Edward, William, and Thomas.

Upon Lincoln's death on April 15, 1865, Springfield citizens organized the National Lincoln Monument Association to erect a tomb and memorial. The tomb was dedicated in 1894 and control was given to the State of Illinois in 1895. The original monument plot has been enlarged to 12.4 acres.

The Lincoln Tomb is open without charge from nine to five all year. An attendant at the entrance gives directions through the tomb. The memorial corridors contain bronze plaques with the text of Lincoln speeches, and bronze miniatures of famous sculptured portraits. In the large chamber housing the tomb, an audio message describes the construction of the tomb, and the circumstances of Lincoln's burial. Visitation of 1,200,000 people was recorded in 1968.



New Salem State Park: New Salem is a comprehensive reconstruction of the frontier community in which Lincoln spent six formative years as a young man. The park is open without charge to visitors the year-round. The entire community has been reconstructed and refurnished by the Illinois State Division of Parks and Memorials. Included in it are a number of the buildings in which Lincoln tried his hand at business, the Rutledge Tavern, the homes in which he boarded, and the places where he received significant portions of his education.

Interpretive facilities include an information station at the entrance, a museum devoted largely to pioneer culture, and the self-guiding tour of the village itself. Costumed interpreters are stationed in some of the buildings, and demonstrations are held on a continuing basis.

In addition to the restored village, New Salem State Park offers numerous other visitor-use facilities. Camping and picnicking areas are extensive. There is a post office, golf course, a steamboat ride on the Sangamon River, and a pageant. Concession-operated gift shops, restaurant and lodgings are located nearby and within the park.



RESIDENTIAL SF SINGLE FAMILY
MF MULTIFAMILY
PUBLIC P
PARKING - VACANT K V
COMMERCIAL - INDUSTRIAL CC CULTURAL
CT TRADE
CS SERVICES - PROFESSIONAL
CI INDUSTRIAL
STUDY AREA []

SCALE 0 30 60 FEET



- 1 LINCOLN HOME
- 2 VISITOR CENTER
- 3 VISITOR INFORMATION
- 4 NINIAN EDWARDS HOME-MUSEUM
- 5 LINCOLN MUSEUM
- 6 GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
- 7 LINCOLN LIBRARY
- 8 1st PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
- 9 POST OFFICE
- 10 MUNICIPAL BUILDING
- 11 COUNTY BUILDING

LAND USE MAP

PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

LIHO 20005

LAND USE ANALYSIS

Past and Present Uses: Despite continuous efforts of the City of Springfield to maintain its historic character, the immediate area surrounding the homesite has begun to deteriorate into a collection of miscellaneous commercial and roominghouses, detracting from its historic and inspirational purpose. Analysis of land use in the area shows that a third of it is residential, with the majority in multiple-family dwellings. Furthermore, several service uses occupy converted residences.

LAND USE	PERCENTAGE
Residential	33.0
Trade and Services	21.0
Historic—Cultural	6.5
Vacant and Parking	10.5
Streets and Alleys	29.0

Compared with probable land-use density of the 1860's, transportation uses have increased at the expense of open space:

LAND USE	1968	1840—1860
Parking	23	None
Roads and Alleys	10	8.0
Buildings	18	11.0
Open Space	49	81.0

During the 1840's or 1850's, this section of Springfield began to be developed as a residential area. Homes were built of good materials and with good workmanship in the common residential styles of the day. This general development continued until the early part of the present century when new construction apparently stopped in the area. In the late 1920's, construction resumed but houses of much lower standard were built. Until recently, the area was zoned residential-commercial and the neighborhood drifted into commercial use. Several stores, a diner, and a car wash show the change. Maintenance of most of the buildings has also slipped, and some of the rental housing built twenty or thirty years ago is in violation of the city's code.

Zoning: The four-block area is designated Historic District H-1, requiring that development be compatible with the historic heritage of the area. Zoning precludes any exterior remodeling or extension to existing structures, but permits remodeling of the interior. It also permits the erection of new structures if the exterior architectural design is historically compatible and is complimentary to the neighborhood structures.

However, the ultimate effectiveness of this ordinance is yet to be established. Recent court action by the Illinois (Fourth District) Appellate Court reversed an earlier ruling of the Sangamon County Circuit Court which would have permitted further commercialization of the Home area. The new decision effectively blocked the building of a 12-story log cabin motel, a wax museum, and a drive-in restaurant.

While protecting the area from further commercialization, the new regulations can do little about existing incompatible buildings and uses. Thus non-conforming uses can continue indefinitely if properties were used for such purposes at the time the ordinance was adopted. Such permissiveness provides added argument for those claiming that the zoning regulation is discriminatory. A non-conforming use property, however, may operate only so long as the existing buildings are utilized.

Permitted uses under the new zoning are residences, churches, public centers, auditoriums, professional, government or business offices not used for retail sales.

Land Status: In all, there are 50 tracts of land, used as follows: one special use (church), 27 residential, 19 commercial, one city-owned, and two state-owned. Acreage distribution is as follows:

Private	7.42	
Church	0.21	
State (homesite and parking)	1.08	
City		
Improved property	0.24	
Streets, alleys, sidewalks	3.33	3.57
TOTAL	12.28	

Lincoln Home Ownership: In 1887, Robert Todd Lincoln conveyed the Home to the State of Illinois to be "kept in good repair and free of (access) to the public." As far as could be determined at this time, no official opinion exists as to the ability of the state to transfer title. In any event, it would be possible for the state to hold title and grant operational jurisdiction to the government should that area be authorized as a National Historic Site.

Land Values: The area was developed for residential purposes many years ago, but the use has changed to approximately 40% commercial, mostly on the perimeter properties. Higher land values are noted in this location as well as in the properties closest to the Home. While the zoning regulations are generally restrictive, they have had some effect in increasing land values. Still, the highest and best use of the properties can be considered as their present use due to these restrictions in use, building height, and exterior design. On the whole, land values are expected not only to be stable but to improve continuously because of their favorable location on the fringe of the highly developed downtown section of Springfield and in the vicinity of new urban development projects of great scope and impact.

The Plan

Basically, the proposal outlined in this study calls for a National Historic Site composed of the four-block area surrounding the Lincoln Home. The Home plus the three other adjacent corner properties would be faithfully restored to their condition circa 1860. The Eighth Street neighborhood scene would be recreated to the extent necessary to establish the proper setting. Half blocks facing Seventh and Ninth Streets would be used for a peripheral buffer and complementary public use.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recognize and protect the Home area from incompatible development and use by early establishment as a National Historic Site.
2. Recapture the historic scene in the immediate Home vicinity through restoration and partial reconstruction of period buildings and streets. Remove other buildings.
3. Confine Eighth and Jackson Streets, within the area, to pedestrian use for safer and more satisfying visitor experience.
4. Develop a visitor contact facility, with parking, on the Seventh Street side to introduce the visitor to the park.
5. Create open spaces in the form of an imaginative urban park, for visitor and local use, dedicated to contemplation and passive recreation.
6. Evolve a unique and creative interpretive program to portray Lincoln's life and career in Springfield.
7. Cooperate with the community to develop plans for access and additional parking outside the area, coordinated interpretation of associated sites, and better visual and physical connections with the surrounding neighborhood.
8. Manage the area as a vital part of the community by making certain facilities available, day or night, to compatible historical and cultural organizations for offices and meetings.

PURPOSE OF LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The purpose is to enable the visitor to understand the environment in which Abraham Lincoln was a part for the twenty-three years from the beginning of law practice in Springfield to the Presidency, and the relevance of this to a deeper understanding of Lincoln in American heritage. The visitor should be led to appreciate that here, Lincoln lived as father, neighbor, and member of the community, while he continued to develop in response to the needs of the community and of the nation.

LAND ACQUISITION

Ideally, protection of the proposed area would be achieved through ownership in fee inasmuch as protection through the zoning ordinance now in force cannot be assured. With the exception of the church property, which will be retained in private ownership as long as church use continues, fee acquisition will apply to the entire four-block area. Deed restrictions may preclude transfer of the Home property, but other State and city-owned lands, including streets and alleys, would be conveyed through donation to the Federal Government. As in the case of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, a cooperative agreement with the State of Illinois covering preservation and interpretation of the Home could be formulated. Acquisition should be phased according to established priorities. Where clearance of buildings to create open space is proposed, acquisition should be made through the HUD open area program. Although government ownership would initially mean some tax loss to the city, in the long run national park status would stabilize values in the immediate area. In addition, income from increased tourism would more than offset tax loss.

The plan shows existing buildings to be retained, period structures to be reconstructed, and the remainder to be removed. Some will be retained for administrative, exhibit, and staff residence purposes. As part of a goal of suggesting a "living" quality, residential use of certain structures will be encouraged. These properties could be leased back, for a life estate or a period not exceeding 25 years, subject to the following conditions: (1) only compatible use will be permitted, such as single-family residence, professional, or non-profit societies, but no commercial use, (2) so long as the historic integrity of the exterior is maintained, the interior can be modified to suit current needs, and (3) occupants are responsible for any local or state taxes, insurance, and maintenance of the buildings and grounds.

Authorizing legislation should be sought to enable proceeds from leases of properties to be used towards the maintenance of the park.

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Proposed development for the Springfield metropolitan area envisions a major beltway system which circumvents the urban fringe. Partial attainment of this goal is presently realized via Interstate 55, located around the eastern sector of the city. Future construction of the western beltline will complete the peripheral pattern of movement while providing visitors with multiple access to the Lincoln Home area from several directions. Proposed alleviation of cross-city traffic in a north-south direction will be accomplished via a depressed vehicular route that penetrates the center of Springfield. Major east-west movement will utilize routes 97 and 54 in combination with Cook Street.

Immediate circulation surrounding the four-block area will direct vehicular traffic to Seventh Street (one-way south) and the proposed visitor parking facility servicing 110-120 cars. This entrance will allow a "front door" approach to the Home and will preserve the atmosphere of the historic zone. Existing parking lots surrounding the area will aid in the abatement of the parking problem. Due to space limitation, no bus parking will be provided, and tour buses will be permitted to load and unload only. Future development of a mass transit terminal with parking facilities and a shuttle service to the inner portions of the city and the historical area is a recommended long-range possibility.

To maintain a pedestrian atmosphere, the closing of Eighth and Jackson Streets to vehicular use will terminate all internal circulation with the exception of the alleys, where limited access will remain. Use of these alleys will be restricted to services, emergencies and protection of the area with "period" sheds serving the parking needs of on-site occupants. An arrangement could also be made to utilize the parking area at night for occupants and their guests. Vehicles will enter the alleys from East Capitol or East Edwards Street and exit in the same manner without crossing Jackson Street.

Within the four-block area, pedestrian priority is the objective. Pedestrian linkage to related historical sites in the immediate vicinity will be encouraged. The proposed Lincoln Way will connect the State Capitol Building to the Lincoln Home via Jackson Street. This will be a pedestrian right-of-way but of historical significance since Lincoln himself presumably walked this route to his law office twice a day. Other walkways integrated with the area will connect from the proposed cultural center and auditorium located northeast of the project site. Although the plan appears random, the sequence within the Home area will be coordinated with the interpretive prospectus.

VISITOR CAPACITY

According to latest state figures, over 650,000 visited the Home in 1968, with the greater number concentrated during the summer months. Based upon apparent structural capacity of the building and what is needed to provide a satisfying experience, maximum visitor capacity is estimated at 3200 per day.

Limitations on parking within the area, advance reservations for student and tour groups, and the provision of other visitor facilities—these all should help alleviate overcrowding of the Home.

PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

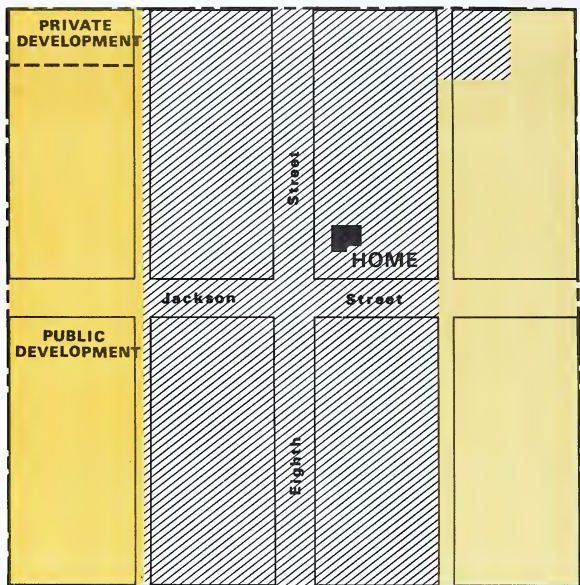
While the four-block area is proposed to provide an appropriate setting for the Home, the idea is not merely to create a large area of isolation. A sharp line of demarcation at any stage would serve to create a barrier between the historic scene and any perception of its meaning in relation to the present. Much of the difficulty in relevant historic interpretation stems from the tendency to perceive historic figures and events in bits and pieces in the dim past. This weakness plagues the entire educational process. Relevant interpretation must constantly expose the ties that connect these people and events with the individual and the contemporary scene.





In recreating an historic scene, there should be a smooth flow of the physical layout to match the flow of history.

Applied to the Lincoln Home area, this means that a visitor should not only perceive the neighborhood as Lincoln knew it, but also that it is still part of the living fibre of Springfield.

To accomplish this, it is proposed that the area be treated as two zones:

1. **Historic Preservation Zone:** Recapture of the historic scene between the two alleys will form the core. Restoration will be on two levels: faithful restoration and reconstruction, limited to the four corner properties on Eighth and Jackson Streets; and partial restoration and reconstruction in the remainder of the historic zone. This will include exterior restoration of existing "period" buildings, reconstruction of a number of barns and fences, and grounds restoration. Interior restoration may be done later by donated funds.
2. **Visitor-Use Zone:** These areas outside the two alleys might also contain two "levels" of development: initial contact including a visitor contact facility and parking, to be located at the west side of the area; and open space: two parks planned for the east side of the area will serve as transition, visitor-use area, and buffer.



-  CLASS VI HISTORICAL & CULTURAL
-  CLASS III NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
-  CLASS II GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION
-  PROPOSED BOUNDARY

LAND CLASSIFICATION PLAN

PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

LIHO 20007

A detailed description of these two zones follows:

Historic Preservation Zone:

Faithful Restoration: To recreate fully the historic scene of the Lincoln era, circa 1860, at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson, it will be necessary to relocate one structure (the Corneau House), and to reconstruct three houses and three barns. With the Home as the center, this degree of reconstruction will comprise the minimum perimeter of exact historic mood for the visitor's proper understanding of the times.

The great number of photographs made of the Lincoln Home and environs in the 1860's will provide the necessary documentation to assure accurate exterior reconstructions of the Burch, Corrigan, and Arnold houses, and the barns on the Corrigan, Corneau, and Arnold properties.

While the Home has been substantially restored, some changes, both in the building and the furnishings, will be needed to complete the restoration. For example, some furnishings in the Home belong in the law office, and vice versa. Cooperation with community groups will be needed to correct such discrepancies.

Partial Restoration: Around the core of complete restoration, a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene. Streets will be resurfaced to simulate historic materials; walks, fences, and curbs will be restored, and a number of sheds reconstructed. This will apply to the length of Eighth Street and the portion of Jackson Street between the alleys. While there is no evidence of street lighting during the historic period, indirect lighting must be provided for protection and safety.

Although the restoration outlined above comprises the immediate plan for recreation of the historic scene, other period structures should be retained to maintain the residential character. Buildings not required for park use could be restored through private capital. In return, a fifty-year lease for compatible use could be granted by the government. At such time as these structures come under National Park Service jurisdiction, and are thereby accessible, further study will determine what is needed in terms of exterior restoration and interior stabilization. As donated funds become available, interior restoration of existing "period" buildings on Eighth Street could be done.

Visitor-Use Zone:

Initial Contact Point: As previously mentioned, crowding of the Home is presently a problem, one which would become more serious as visitation increases. Interpretation carried on within the Home, therefore, would compound the problem by slowing the flow of traffic. In addition, it is preferable that the interpretation take place prior to actual entry into the Restoration Zone so that there will be a pure visual and atmospheric experience.

A visitor contact facility adjacent to the parking area is proposed to accomplish this objective. The visitor will be provided with information about the park and related Lincoln sites. To control its scale, size, and character, it is recommended that the building be restricted to essentials:

- a. Introductory space with a relief map
- b. Restrooms and utility storage
- c. Information counter
- d. Small office
- e. Audiovisual space (10-minute program) designed to simultaneously accommodate two or three groups, standing, for a total of about 240 visitors

In the design and selection of materials, great care will be needed to achieve subdued scale and lightness of character. While a graceful structure is needed, it should not be conceived as a dominating monument; it should be rather a simple statement of direct service to the visitor, inviting and introducing him properly to this zone.

No other new structures are recommended in this zone.

The parking facility should be designed and landscaped with particular attention to the screening of cars, or at least to making them less obtrusive. To create a better atmosphere, an underground facility to replace surface parking is recommended as a long-range proposal, subject to economic feasibility study. It would be located underneath the surface parking indicated on the plan and would have a capacity of approximately 240 cars. If this alternative were chosen, the ground would be developed into a park.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

CLOSING PARK STREETS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

Cooperative perimeter planting

Screening - Sound & sight buffer

PERIPHERAL ZONING

LINCOLN WAY MARKINGS

ENTRANCE & ORIENTATION

BUS LANDING

VISITOR PARKING (40 CARS)

VISITOR CONTACT FACILITY

Information

Interpretation

Restrooms

Utility & storage

GROUND DEVELOPMENT

HEADQUARTERS AREA

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITY

Rehab. existing structure

Staff offices

Storage

GROUND DEVELOPMENT

Visitor parking (70 cars)

LEGEND

STORIC AREA

COLN HOME-HOUSE MUSEUM

Grading restoration & furnishing

RIOD STRUCTURES-TREATMENT

abilization

terior restoration

lective reconstruction (3bldgs, 12 barns)

location (1 bldg)

terior rehabilitation

RIOD STRUCTURES-USE

mployee residence (1 bldg)

ther park uses - maintenance & group interp.

operative societies - Special Use Permit

ase-back (compatible use)

N-PERIOD STRUCTURES-REMOVAL

REET & GROUND RESTORATION

round development

ghting

reet & sidewalk surfacing

ence restoration

RECREATION AREA

STURE RESTORATION

NCHING

CTIVE RECREATION

ILDREN PLAY SPACE

URBAN PARK DEVELOPMENT

ELTERED SITTING AREAS

SSIVE RECREATION FACILITIES

ontemplative-restful environment

TERPRETIVE DEVICE-TERRACE,GAZEBO

ENING COMMUNITY USE

OUND & SIGHT BUFFERS

FORMAL LANDSCAPE

urprise atmosphere

PLEMENT PLAN

STORIC SITE

LIHO 20006

Visitor-Use Zone:

Initial Contact Point: As previously mentioned, crowding of the Home is presently a problem, one which would become more serious as visitation increases. Interpretation carried on within the Home, therefore, would compound the problem by slowing the flow of traffic. In addition, it is preferable that the interpretation take place prior to actual entry into the Restoration Zone so that there will be a pure visual and atmospheric experience.

A visitor contact facility adjacent to the parking area is proposed to accomplish this objective. The visitor will be provided with information about the park and related Lincoln sites. To control its scale, size, and character, it is recommended that the building be restricted to essentials:

- a. Introductory space with a relief map
- b. Restrooms and utility storage
- c. Information counter
- d. Small office
- e. Audiovisual space (10-minute program) designed to simultaneously accommodate two or three groups, standing, for a total of about 240 visitors

In the design and selection of materials, great care will be needed to achieve subdued scale and lightness of character. While a graceful structure is needed, it should not be conceived as a dominating monument; it should be rather a simple statement of direct service to the visitor, inviting and introducing him properly to this zone.

No other new structures are recommended in this zone.

The parking facility should be designed and landscaped with particular attention to the screening of cars, or at least to making them less obtrusive. To create a better atmosphere, an underground facility to replace surface parking is recommended as a long-range proposal, subject to economic feasibility study. It would be located underneath the surface parking indicated on the plan and would have a capacity of approximately 240 cars. If this alternative were chosen, the ground would be developed into a park.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

CLOSING PARK STREETS
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT
Cooperative perimeter planting
Screening - Sound & sight buffer
PERIPHERAL ZONING
LINCOLN WAY MARKINGS

ENTRANCE & ORIENTATION

BUS LANDING
VISITOR PARKING (40 CARS)
VISITOR CONTACT FACILITY
Information
Interpretation
Restrooms
Utility & storage
GROUND DEVELOPMENT

HEADQUARTERS AREA

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITY
Rehab. existing structure
Staff offices
Storage
GROUND DEVELOPMENT
Visitor parking (70 cars)

HISTORIC AREA

LINCOLN HOME HOUSE MUSEUM
Upgrading restoration & furnishing
PERIOD STRUCTURES-TREATMENT
Stabilization
Exterior restoration
Selective reconstruction (3bldgs. 12 barns)
Relocation (1 bldg)
Interior rehabilitation
PERIOD STRUCTURES-USE
Employee residence (1 bldg)
Other park uses - maintenance & group interp.
Cooperative societies Special Use Permit
Lease-back (compatible use)
NON PERIOD STRUCTURES-REMOVAL
STREET & GROUND RESTORATION
Ground development
Lighting
Street & sidewalk surfacing
Fence restoration

RECREATION AREA

PASTURE RESTORATION
LUNCHING
ACTIVE RECREATION
CHILDREN PLAY SPACE

URBAN PARK DEVELOPMENT

SHELTERED SITTING AREAS
PASSIVE RECREATION FACILITIES
Contemplative-restful environment
INTERPRETIVE DEVICE-TERRACE,GAZEBO
EVENING COMMUNITY USE
SOUND & SIGHT BUFFERS
INFORMAL LANDSCAPE
Surprise atmosphere

LEGEND

- EXISTING BUILDING TO PRESERVE
- PERIOD BUILDING TO RECONSTRUCT
- PERIOD BUILDING TO RELOCATE
- NEW BUILDINGS (PROPOSED)
- SIDEWALKS TO BE RESTORED
In front of Lincoln Home-brick, other-wood
- SERVICE VEHICULAR ACCESS
- ACCESS CONTROL
- S INTERPRETIVE STOPS
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- LINCOLN WAY

NOTE: Building shapes are diagrammatic



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

LINO 20006

A special interpretive facility is proposed in one of the reconstructed houses on Eighth and Jackson, intended mainly for school and community group use. Aside from a "briefing" area for groups, it will be utilized as a demonstration "study area" where environmental interrelationships relating to the historic scene may be graphically studied in greater depth.

Since tour groups presently concentrate at certain times, vigorous effort should be made to encourage school administrations to schedule tours. The visit will be made much more meaningful to each group.

Since foreign visitors make up a significant percentage of the visitation, consideration should be given to employing at least one multilingual interpreter.

The park will coordinate its program with other Lincoln sites in the vicinity, and help develop the interpretation at these sites whenever possible.

Exhibit materials now in the Lincoln Museum and the Edwards House should remain in storage until their authenticity and suitability for display can be determined.

Open Space: In addition to the restoration of a fenced pasture-like space behind the Home, two distinct open spaces are shown on the plan. North of the fenced "pasture," the smaller park would serve as a light recreation and lunch area for schoolchildren.

South of Jackson Street, the larger area will have informal outdoor seating, some with shelter, in scattered locations. Seating should be planned to concentrate no more than two or three people in any location. A manned gazebo or kiosk at a logical point would supply the visitor with a self-contained device bearing recorded messages. The interpretive function of the arrangement is this: the interpretation provided at the visitor contact facility is largely orientation and information. In the restored area, the visitor is confronted with a rapid succession of unfamiliar sights and sensations. An opportunity for contemplation is provided in the open space, where visitors may sit quietly with the audio devices containing narrations, Lincoln speeches, etc. Since this portion of the visit is contemplative and somewhat removed from the historic restoration, the experience will be complemented and augmented by other uses of the space: children playing, and oldsters at game tables.

Structures for Park Use: Generally, park uses of existing and reconstructed buildings will include:

1. Headquarters building: for administrative, interpretive, and maintenance personnel, and for supporting needs. One of the existing buildings will be rehabilitated for this purpose—probably the one on the northeast corner of Seventh and Edwards Streets.
2. Employee quarters: one existing or reconstructed building.
3. Group interpretive facilities and cooperative educational programs: one or two buildings, either existing or reconstructed.
4. Maintenance facilities, such as workshop and storage: some of the reconstructed period barns or sheds, with interior adapted, will be used.

Specific designation of buildings for these purposes can be made following acquisition and further research on the structures.

Additional visitor-use facilities will become available in the restored interiors of "period" houses when donated funds are realized.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Cooperative Programs: To complete the integration of the park with its surroundings and assure its remaining a vital part of the community will require well-planned visual and physical connections with the environment and cooperative interpretive programs.

On the inner side of the streets surrounding the area, the plan indicates plantings for visual and noise barriers against obtrusive commercial and industrial developments in the immediate vicinity. Cooperation with local groups will be needed to complete the visual setting on the opposite side of these streets.

Some of this cooperative planning can be achieved through an advisory group working with the National Park Service management team.

Cooperative interpretive programs at related Lincoln sites in the vicinity will tie these elements together, with the Park Service acting in an advisory capacity.

The community should be welcomed by the Service to use facilities within the park for non-profit civic, cultural and historical functions, or for offices.

Peripheral Zoning: As has been stated, the overall plan is intended to avoid the mere creation of a larger area of isolation. The feeling should not be of an area of essentially residential scale overwhelmed by incompatible peripheral developments. The National Park Service should seek the cooperation of the City of Springfield toward extending zoning controls to cover land use and the character of developments on the four streets immediately surrounding the proposed site.

MANAGEMENT

Administration: Overall administration will be provided from headquarters in one of the existing buildings in the park. Operations will be conducted year-round, seven days a week, with expanded hours and services during June, July, and August.

Maintenance: Contractual services will be utilized wherever feasible for major operations. However, workshops and equipment storage facilities for routine maintenance will be provided at some of the reconstructed sheds. Maintenance of the grounds adjacent to residences will be encouraged by occupants who will remain in historic houses.

Fee Collection: In keeping with current practice, admission to the Lincoln Home will be free. The Home has been considered a public shrine throughout the years, and has never had a fee attached to it. To keep parking space available, however, a parking fee will be levied at the visitor parking area and the restored "period" houses which will be open to visitors.

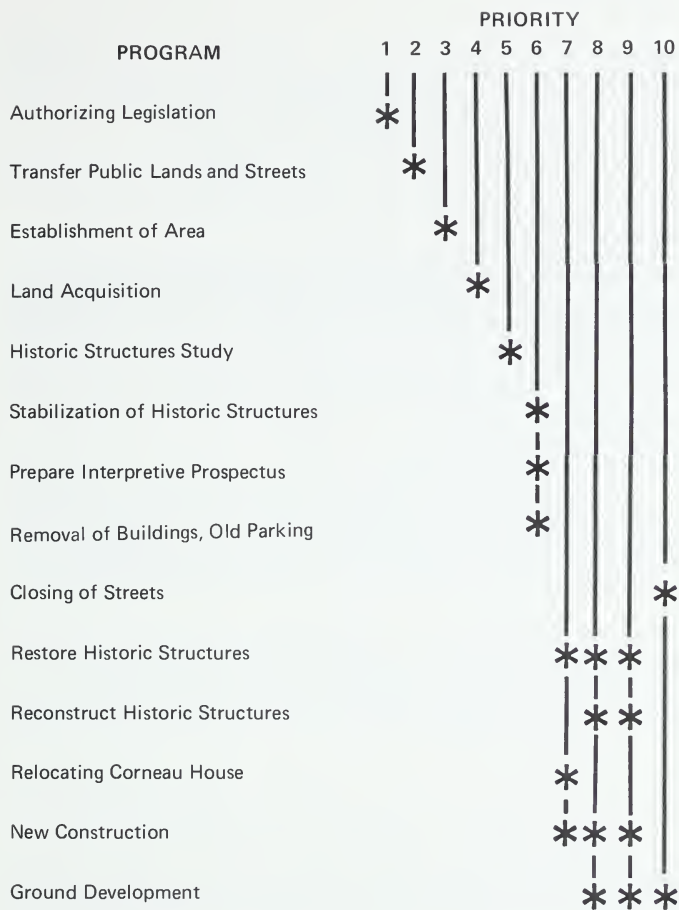
Visitor Sales Services: As a visitor convenience, interpretive literature and related items will be handled on a non-profit basis by the Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association. Other needs will be supplied by private businesses outside the park.

Protection: With the cooperation of the city, fire hydrants will be relocated to convenient but less conspicuous spots. Buildings and furnishings will be protected by automatic firefighting devices. Inside the Home, use of dry chemicals rather than regular sprinklers is recommended. Police service will be supplemented by the presence of one or more staff members in residence. Alarms will be installed in the buildings.

EPILOGUE

Abraham Lincoln moved to Springfield because he sensed that his destiny lay in the greater involvement that would come with living and working in the new capital. The quiet of Springfield in 1860 is gone. But the apparent difficulty of recreating it in the midst of a thriving community can be turned to advantage. A unique park can be created in which the uses of the past are inseparable from the needs of the present. It would be an unsurpassed memorial to a man who was the very image of public service. Memorials are meant to inspire, and in a democracy, they should inspire emulation, rather than adulation. Monuments of marble are the judgment of history. The Lincoln Home is history.

Priority of Needs



Appendix A

C O P Y

C O P Y

ARTICLE XV. HISTORICAL DISTRICT REGULATIONS

From the 1966 "Zoning Ordinance," City of Springfield

Sec. 49.15.1. Purpose.

This Article provides special regulations governing areas designated by the Council, pursuant to Division 48.2 of Article 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code, as having a special historical significance and which require special zoning regulations. The regulations are designed to insure that development in such districts will not be incompatible with the historic heritage of the area and that the exterior design of buildings will be in harmony with the historic shrines in the district.

Sec. 49.15.2. Historical Districts.

The following historical districts are established: H-1 Historical District, constituting the Lincoln Home area, bounded on the North by Capitol Avenue, on the East by Ninth Street, on the South by Edwards Street, and on the West by Seventh Street.

Sec. 49.15.3. Permitted Uses in H-1 Historical District.

The following are permitted uses in the H-1 Historical District.

The Lincoln Home

Residences

Churches

Publicly owned information and orientation centers and auditoriums

Publicly owned historical museums

Professional, governmental, or business offices, not used for retail sales.

Sec. 49.15.4. Conditional permitted uses in H-1 Historical District.

Uses in addition to those enumerated in Section 49.15.3 may be permitted by the Council, after hearing and recommendation by the Historical Sites Commission as provided in Section 49.9.23.

Sec. 49.15.5. Height regulations.

No building or other structure shall be erected in the H-1 Historical District to a height exceeding 35 feet or 2 stories.

Sec. 49.15.6. Yard regulations.

The yard requirements for the H-1 Historical District are the same as those provided in Section 49.4.7 for the R-4 General Residence District.

The minimum lot width for residences and the minimum required lot are a per dwelling unit provided in Sections 49.4.1 and 49.4.2, respectively, for the R-4 General Residence District, are applicable to the H-1 Historical District.

Sec. 49.15.7. Council approval for certain development.

Application for building permits in the H-1 Historical District must be approved by the City Council as the appropriateness of exterior architectural features which are subject to public view from a public street or way, before such permit or certificate may be issued by the administrative officer.

An application for a permit to erect any outdoor sign or structure in the H-1 Historical District must likewise be approved by the City Council as to appropriateness before a permit may be issued.

Sec. 49.15.8. Processing of applications.

When an application for a building permit, or permit to erect a sign in the H-1 Historical District is filed, it shall immediately be referred to the City Clerk, who shall place it upon the agenda for the next regular meeting of the City Council and give notice thereof to the Mayor.

The Council shall refer the application to the Historical Sites Commission for its recommendations.

After the City Council has received the recommendations of the Historical Sites Commission, the Council shall take action on the recommendation of the Commission. The Council may affirm or reject or modify the recommendation of the Commission, or may continue the matter to another date.

If the Historical Sites Commission fails to submit the recommendation to the Council within 45 days from the date of application, the Council shall proceed to take action on the application, unless the delay has been agreed to by the applicant.

In considering the appropriateness of applications, the Historical Sites Commission and the City Council shall consider the general design, arrangement, texture, material, color and other features of the building, structure or sign and the relation of such features to buildings in the immediate area and particularly the Lincoln Home. Neither the Commission nor the Council shall consider detailed design, interior arrangement or building features not subject to public view, but the Commission shall make its recommendation and the Council its decision solely for the purpose of avoiding developments which are obviously incongruous with the Lincoln Home and which detract from its value and dignity as a memorial.

If the Historical Sites Commission recommends a disapproval of an application or if the City Council disapproves an application despite a favorable recommendation by the Commission, the Commission or Council, as the case may be, shall state the reasons therefor in writing to the applicant.

Appendix B

COPY

COPY

RESOLUTION THAT LINCOLN HOME AREA BE PRESERVED BY INCLUDING SAME WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AS NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE, AND ASSURING ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF COUNCIL AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION

WHEREAS, the City of Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln for a quarter century, the place where, in his words, he "passed from a young to an old man"; and the Lincoln Homesite at the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets in Springfield was the only home Lincoln ever owned; and,

WHEREAS, the modern day struggle by humanity to gain the same individual freedoms of which Lincoln spoke 100 years ago, has caused his words on the same subjects, but couched in timeless style, to be as fresh and meaningful now as then; and the appeal of Abraham Lincoln now is worldwide; and,

WHEREAS, the Lincoln Homesite, of itself, without advertising or promotion, is one of the most important tourist attractions in the Nation, presently ranking among the top ten; and,

WHEREAS, this international interest in the Lincoln Home encourages citizens to attempt, within the Lincoln Home area, the sale of an unlimited variety of foods, drinks, souvenirs, and exhibits to citizens attracted by the historical importance of Abraham Lincoln. Consequently, and notwithstanding continuous effort of the City of Springfield to maintain its historic character, the immediate area surrounding the Lincoln Homesite has begun to deteriorate into a condition of miscellaneous commercialization and roominghouses, detracting from its historic and inspirational purpose; and,

WHEREAS, no effective local or State procedures exist to prevent the continued deterioration of this historic area, nor to prevent its possible destruction from natural disasters; and,

WHEREAS, Lawrence W. Walquist, Jr., and Associates, landscape architects of Cambridge, Massachusetts, have prepared and presented to the City Council, City of Springfield and the Springfield community a so-called Comprehensive Plan for the area surrounding the Lincoln Home known as "The Lincoln Home Area" and bounded by the following streets: south side of Capitol, west side of Ninth, north side of Edwards, and east side of Seventh; and said plan establishes unequivocally that if it, or one of similar purpose, is properly developed and administered, "the historical, educational and inspirational values the Home represents could be greatly enhanced by providing it with a more gracious setting—one that would present the Home in its mid-nineteenth-century surroundings"; and,

WHEREAS, inclusion of the Lincoln Home area and Lincoln Homesite within the National Park System of the Department of the Interior would permit the historic preservation, protection, and orderly development of the homesite and the surrounding area for the inspiration and enjoyment of Americans now and in the future; and,

WHEREAS, the *Abraham Lincoln Association*, an organization of citizens of the United States of America, dedicated to the preservation of the Lincoln traditions, by formal resolution has expressed its willingness to sponsor an international campaign to assist in raising funds to help defray the cost of developing the Lincoln Homesite and the surrounding area within the National Park System; and,

WHEREAS, the Lincoln Home and auxiliary buildings, including the residential dwelling immediately north of the Lincoln Home are owned and maintained by the State of Illinois; and the Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor of the State of Illinois, affirmatively and repeatedly has expressed his approval of the inclusion of the Lincoln Homesite and said auxiliary buildings within the National Park System of the Department of the Interior.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD:

Section 1. That the preservation, protection and orderly development of the Lincoln Homesite and the surrounding area for the inspiration and enjoyment of citizens of America and the World now and in the future best can be accomplished by their inclusion within the National Park System of the Department of the Interior as a National Historical Site.

Section 2. That this Council approves of the steps being taken by the National Park Service to continue a suitability-feasibility study and a master plan study of the Lincoln Homesite and surrounding area; and this Council assures the National Park Service its complete cooperation and assistance in helping to make these studies as comprehensive as possible.

Section 3. This Council acknowledges and accepts with gratitude the offer of Abraham Lincoln Association to undertake an international campaign to assist in raising funds to help defray the costs to be incurred in the development of the Lincoln Homesite and the surrounding area, and this Council officially and hereby assures its municipal sanction of the efforts of the Abraham Lincoln Association in this regard.

Section 4. That this resolution be placed upon the records of the City of Springfield; and that copy thereof forthwith be delivered by the City Clerk to the Honorable Paul Findley, Member of Congress, 21st District, Illinois, and to all other Members of the United States Congress; and to the President, the Honorable Richard Nixon.

Section 5. That copies of this resolution forthwith be delivered by the City Clerk to the Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor, State of Illinois.

Section 6. That copies of this resolution be delivered by the City Clerk to the presiding officer of the Abraham Lincoln Association and the Springfield Historic Sites Commission.

C O P Y

C O P Y

PASSED: September 9, 1969

SIGNED: September 9, 1969

RECORDED: September 9, 1969

Nelson Howarth
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Buoldine Daykin
City Clerk

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIORnews release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release Thursday, February 12, 1970HICKEL BACKS LINCOLN
HOME HISTORIC SITE

A proposal to establish a Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Ill., as a component of the National Park System has won the approval of Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel.

The recommendation was made by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Building and Monuments, a non-salaried public group set up by law to advise the Secretary of the Interior.

Central to the proposed historic site is the Abraham Lincoln home on the Northeast corner of 8th and Jackson Streets in Springfield where the 16th President resided until his inauguration in 1861. The Board recommended that the home and a surrounding four-block area be included in the Site, with restoration of existing buildings of the Lincoln period to recreate the historic scene.

The Lincoln home is currently open to the public, and has been since its donation to the State of Illinois by Robert Todd Lincoln in 1887. The two-story frame structure is the only house ever owned by the late President, who brought his family there in 1844.

The four-block historic area surrounding the Lincoln home is bounded by Capitol Avenue on the North, Edwards Street on the South, and Seventh and Ninth Streets on the West and East.

Secretary Hickel pointed out that Congressional authorization would be necessary to create the proposed Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

44

x x x

22418-70

PARTICIPANTS AND ADVISORS

Master Plan Study Team

Meir Sofair, Team Captain, Eastern Service Center
Nan V. Rickey, Interpretive Planner, Eastern Service Center
Peter Lederer, Landscape Architect, Eastern Service Center
Albert W. Banton, Jr., Superintendent, Lincoln Boyhood Home,
Northeast Region

Advisors

James M. Henneberry, Springfield City Coordinator, Liaison
Henry Judd, Chief, Branch of Restoration
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Edwin Bearss, Historian
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Stephen R. Harbert, Real Estate Appraiser
Office of Land Acquisition and Water Resources
Lawrence Sutphin, Cartographic Technician
Office of Land Acquisition and Water Resources

Advisory Commission

Representing the Governor of Illinois
Representing the Mayor of Springfield
Congressional Liaison to Congressman Findley
Representing Associations and Commissions

William Rutherford
(Miss) Betty Allen
Donald Norton
J. Waldo Ackerman
Bradley B. Taylor
Earl W. Henderson

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

During its study the team received generous and genuine cooperation in its search for information and the exchange of ideas. Foremost among those who gave of their time and attention are the following:

1. City Representatives

Mayor Nelson Howarth, Mayor of Springfield

James M. Henneberry, City Coordinator

Eve Hoover, Executive Secretary, Springfield Tourism and Convention Commission

J. Waldo Ackerman, Chairman, Capitol City Planning Commission

Edward Armstrong, Post Chairman, Capitol City Planning Commission

2. County and State Officials

Bradley B. Taylor, Executive Director, Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission

Dan Cronin, Chairman, Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission, and Editor, Illinois State Journal

William Rutherford, Director, Illinois State Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Memorials

James C. Helfrich, Supervisor of Memorials, Illinois State Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Memorials

William Alderfer, Illinois State Historian and Secretary of Abraham Lincoln Association

3. Associations and Private Groups

Earl W. Henderson, Jr., Architect and Chairman, Springfield Historic Sites Commission

Marshall Luthringer, President, Abraham Lincoln Association

Robert E. Miller, Jr., Abraham Lincoln Association

Owen A. Anderson, Executive Director, Association of Commerce and Industry

Robert Walbaum, Attorney

Photographs are by the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation; S. M. Fassett. Library of Congress; and Division of Tourism, City of Springfield, Illinois.



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—The Nation's principal natural resource agency—works to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.

